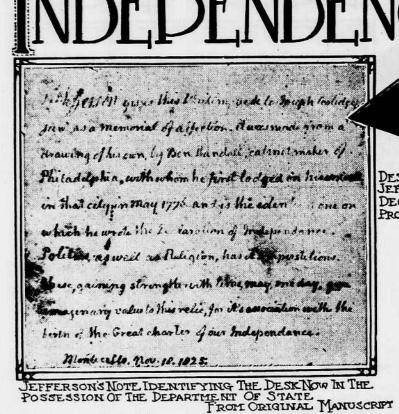
OPULAR history has fastened upon our impressionable minds a poetic picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independ-ence as a graceful and formal function, taking place July 4, 1776, in a large, handsomely furnished chamber in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. To give the necessary touch of vivacity to the boy darting from the door as the last signer sets his autograph to the preclous parchment and dashing down the calling to his grandfather, to "Ring! Oh, ring for liberty!"

Our ideal proclamation of the charter of American freedom must be shattered in the cause of truth. The Declaration of Independence was signed behind locked doors, and was not generally signed upon the Fourth of July at all. The city was not breathlessly awaiting the event outside, nor did the triumphal note of freedom. But, as



for delving into the true history of national events.

There is really no reason for our celebrating the Fourth of July more it than the 2d of July or the 2d of August.

The said Dr. Hunt recently to an inquirer died that the document was generally signed.

The peregrinations of the Declaration of Independence make quite an interesting story," he continued, "and few people have followed them. You know, of course, that the fundamental philosophy of the Declaration of Independence is almost purely Virginian.

George Mason of Fairfax county, one of the greatest of our early statesmen, had for years been promulgating the doctrine of independence. Resolves of which Mason was the author, were adopted July 18, 1774, in Alexandria, then the county seat of Fairfax. These resolutions were twenty-six in number and, as written by Mason, were unans imously adopted. This was abolutes in the first clear and emphatic states ment of the rights of the colonies.

The resident had the true history of that this famous document, of which his elderly friend was author, was largely drawn upon by Thommas Jeffers on was largely drawn upon by Thommas Jeff delving into the true history of that this famous document, of which

trumphal note of freedom. But, as and, as written by Mason, were unaturated in the stranger as and, as written by Mason, were unaturated in the stranger than fiction, the Declaration of Independence loses nothing in interest, and gains in rugged strength as the facts regarding its genesis are known.

The accredited historian of the United States Department of State is Galllard Hunt, Litt. D., LL. D., now chief of the division of manuscripts in the Library of Congress. Dr. Hunt's charge of the important manuscripts of the government has given him rare opportunities in the land today. It is beyond doubt is as as follows:

"The Mason, were unaturated the individual color of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved. These resolution between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved. These resolution between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved. These resolution between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved. These resolution between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved. These resolution between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved. These resolution as follows:

"The Jefferson gives the history of the desk as follows:

"The Virginia Bill of Rights, of which gives the history of the desk as follows:

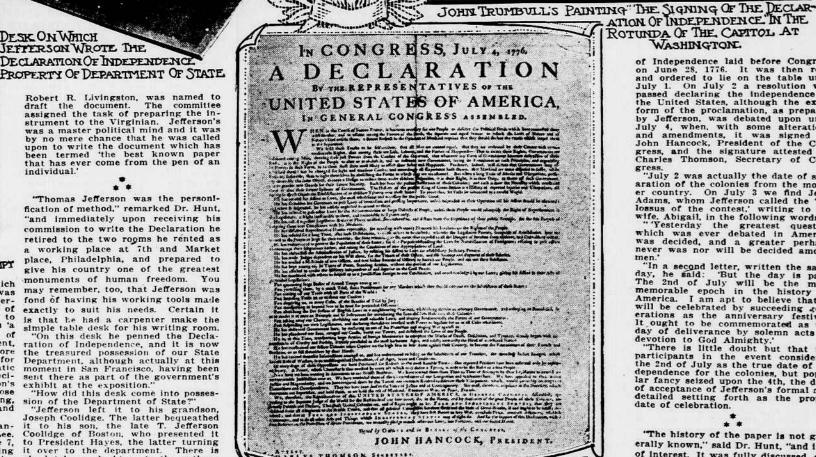
"The Jefferson gives this writing desk to Joseph Coolidge Junr. as a function of independence of the American colonies and were the pre-that ment of that more formal instrument framed a few days later by Thomas Jefferson.

"The Virginia Bill of Rights, of which that ment of the rights of the colonies.

"The Virginia Bill of Rights, of which the visual declaration of independence of the American colonies and were the pre-that ment of the first ledged and ought to be, totally dissolved. These resolution in the less of olders.

"The Jefferson gives the history of the desk as follows:

"The Virginia Bill of Rights, of which the desk



THE BROADSIDE PRINTED ON JULY 4TH TROM JEFFERSON'S MANUSCRIPT DRAFT OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. the birth of the Great charter of our copy for presentation to Congress.

the birth of the Great charter of our Independance.

"Monticello, Nov. 18, 1825."

"The Department of State also owns the first draft of the Declaration which Jefferson presented to the committee is safe in the hands of for its approval. His confreres made a the government, it is to be deeply refew alterations, which are clearly gretted that the copy which he made shown in the text, and Jefferson has for presentation to Congress.

"While the rough draft submitted to the discussions and changes suggested and made in his precious document. The discussion, he used to relate, might have gone on interminably at any other season of the year. But the weather was oppressively warm and the hall in which the deputies sat was close to a stable, 'whence the hungry flies

the committee is safe in the hands of and made in his precious document, lic with

swarmed thick and fierce, alighting 6 the legs of the delegates and bith hard through their slik stocking Treason was preferable to discon

printed copies of Jefferson's Declaration of Independence were in Hancock's hands. When he came to write
the proceedings for the Fourth of July,
1776, into the Journal of Congress,
Charles Thomson, secretary of the
Congress, left a blank space for the
Declaration, and it is this broadside
which now appears wafered into the
space left for it in the Journal. Jefferson's penned copy of the Declaration
was doubtless sent as 'copy' to the
printer, and it is probable that it was
not returned with the printed duplicates, as there is no record of its ever
having been seen "gain.

"This broadside was sent out to the
governors of the states, to the continental army, and it is the paper from
which the Declaration of Independence
was read to the people July 8, when the
Liberty bell was rung and the first public celebration was made in honor of
the event."

of Independence laid before Congress on June 28, 1776. It was then read and ordered to lie on the table until July 1. On July 2 a resolution was passed declaring the independence of the United States, although the exact form of the proclamation, as prepared by Jefferson, was debated upon until July 4, when, with some alterations and amendments, it was signed by John Hancock, President of the Congress, and the signature attested by Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress present in Independence Hall Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress Thomson, Secretary of Congress Present in Independence Hall Congress Present in Independence Hall August 2, 1776. By this time, however, aration of the colonies from the mother country. On July 3 we find John Adams, whom Jefferson called the 'colossus of the contest,' writing to his wife. Abigail, in the following words: "Yesterday the greatest question which was ever debated in America was decided, and a greater perhaps never was nor will be decided among men."

"In a second letter, written the same of the Contention of the

"Yesterday the greatest question which was ever debated in America was decided, and a greater perhaps that Hancock, making his great fance of the color of the same that Hancock, making his great fance of the same that Hancock, making his great fance of the same that Hancock, making his great fance of the same that Hancock, making his great fance of the same that Hancock, making his great fance of the same that John Bull could see it without his spectacles. One or two of the signature were not actually affixed until a later date than August 2.

"This is the treasured Declaration of Mamerica. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the anniversary festival. It is kept in a hermetically sealed it ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty."

"There is little doubt but that the participants in the event considered the 2nd of July as the true date of independence for the colonies, but popular fancy seized upon the 4th, the date of acceptance of Jefferson's formal and detailed setting forth as the proper date of celebration.

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The blacers of the same that Hancock, making his great faniliar signature, jestingly remarked that John Bull could see it without his separate.

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"The history of the paper is not generally known," said Dr. Hunt, "and it is of interest. It was fully discussed, and several changes, merely verbal, were made in the draft before John Hancock set his signature upon it on the evening of July 4. Jefferson referred somewhat caustically to his friend, Richard Henry Lee, on the events of these first days of July, crucial to him because of the discussions and changes suggested and made in his precious document. The discussion, he used to relate, might have gone on interminably at any other season of the year. But the weather was oppressively warm and the hall in which the deputies sat was close to a stable, "whence the hungry flies" it I advised leaving it as it is. It will last longer so.
"I believe the main cause of the fading was the impression taken in 1823, by order of President Monroe. Two hundred facsimilles were then made to give a copy to each of the then living signers and others. Taking the impression removed the ink. One of these facsimilles is framed and hangs in the library of the State Department, directly above a portion of Jefferson's first penned draft submitted to the committee and containing their autograph changes.

"These two documents show the public with sufficient accuracy the actual processes of the instrument, which was the verbal declaration of a group of early American cotemporaries, whom Gladstone declared were unequaled in the history of the world. However we view it, it furnished the most dramatic incident in American history."

Chimney Pots and Sea Shells Help to Enrich Ruler of Great Britain

LONDON, June 24, 1915.

HAT his majesty King George V draws income from many strange sources is recalled by the fact that the department which looks after one portion of the royal estate, or "crown lands" as they are called, has just got a new head. This department is known as the Duchy of Lancaster, and the new chancellor of the duchy, as he is called, is, of course, no other than the half-American Winston Churchill, who has just taken the job over from the prejust taken the job over from the pre-vious holder, the Hon. Edwin Samuel to have a family estate maintained Montagu, after having been "sacked" apart from the sovereign's official re-sources. more or less ignominiously from his former proud post of "Ruler of the King's Navee," as W. S. Gilbert called it, otherwise that of first lord of the

King George's property in the United Kingdom, which comprises hundreds of thousands of acres, brings in an annual thousands of acres, brings in an annual income of quite a bit more than two million and a half dollars a year. One of the queer sources of this tidy amount is chimney-pots, the queer, squat little cylinders on top of the chimneys in this country which amuse American visitors so much and which give such a picturesque appearance to the sky-line of London.

The function of the chimney-pot, as many as four or five of which may be beheld on some chimneys, is, of course, to provide a better draught for the (by Americans) much condemned British open grate. From any second or third ney-pots can be seen, and every here and there throughout the United Kingand there throughout the United Kingdom there is one of these quaint contrivances which help his majesty King George to keep the wolf from the door. Other queer kinds of property which help to enrich the king, though the receipts from some of them are ridiculously small, are certain patches of the seashore, including the seashells and the very pebbles on the beach; chunks of various persons' private gardens, certain police stations and coal mines, hotel sites and even sewer pipes, ancient watch towers and goodness knows how many other queer things.

As first civil lord of the admiralty Winston Churchill got \$22,509 a year.

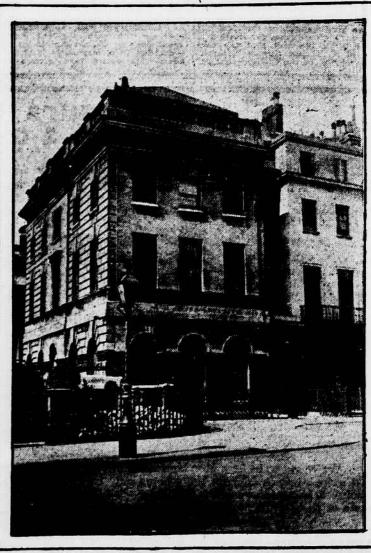
As chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster he will get \$10,000, which is somewhat different. The duties of the duchy chanceliorship, however, will not add many years to his age. The post, in fact, is a sinecure, and is intended to be. When, some years ago, Prime Minister Asquith was asked in parliament why a special cabinet minister, at a high salary, was necessary for a post whose duties could easily be distinguished and, incidentally, less expensive person, the premier replied that it "had been found by recent governments an advantage to possess a minister whose departmental work is sufficiently light to enable him to attend more closely to other parliamentary and ministerial duties." tend more closely to other parlia-mentary and ministerial duties."

The chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in fact, is a sort of "handy man" or maid-of-all-work to the government. He is the assistant of any minister who happens to be hard pressed for the time being. Thus C. F. G. Masterman, when specializing on the insur-ance act as first lieutenant to Lloyd George, was appointed to the office, George, was appointed to the office, with unfortunate results to himself. For when he offered himself for re-election to parliament, as is necessary when a member of the cabinet takes a new post, he failed—failed three times, in fact, and has not been able to get back into parliament since. As for Winston Churchill, he is known to have received great assistance at the admirality from A. J. Balfour, his successor in the post, so perhaps the lightness of his new duties will enable him to repay that debt.

to repay that debt.

Decidedly curious is the history of the Duchy of Lancaster, and probably not one Briton in a hundred thousand

The estates of the Duchy of Lancaster include property in twenty-two counlies in England and Wales. In London It is the administration of the duchy office is situated, and in the Savoy district which as gone up by jumps, a natural result of the industrial development in Lancaster and other parts where the industrial development in Lancaster and other parts where the cashire and other parts where the states of people dying intestate and other parts where the states of people dying intestate of the states of people dying intestate and the states being still farther increased. But he will be able to spare a thought or two for the navy. This nice little income of just over 3300,000 a year is, as you see, entirely other property, the so-called "crown has other duties. He appoints justices of the peace, much more important percent and for the duration of the war not so much as increased. But he will be able to spare a thought or two for the navy. This nice little income of just over and above that from his majesty's other property, the so-called "crown has other duties. He appoints justices in England than in the United of the peace, much more important percent and the seashells and the



THE OFFICES OF THE DUCKY OF LANCASTER They are close to Waterloo bridge, and may be visited occasionally by the new chancellor of the duchy, though in reality permanent officials will perform

Oueer Indeed Are Some of the "Crown Lands" From Which the King Draws an Annual Income of Over Two and a Half Million Dollars-They Include, Besides Chimneys and the Little Pots Surmounting Them, Sections of People's Private Gardens, Strips of the Seaside, Including the Pebbles On the Beach, Police Stations, Ancient Watch Towers and a Lot of Other Odd Things—Rentals of Some of These Are Amusingly Low, One Property That Brought In Only Two Cents a Year Having Just Been Sold Outright for Half a Dollar.

> erties are still the king's and are only "let out," as it were, to the country

It is the little items in connection with them that are the most peculiar. To take a sample, there are, in the parish of Sopley in Hampshire, two old

houses, a chimney (with pots) on another house, and 350 acres of land, the crown rights to all of which were sold quite recently for the remarkably low figure of ten pounds, sixteen shillings and eightpence, or about sixty-four dollars. In Bramshaw, also, there are two chimneys (with pots) on an old house and an acre of land as well for which the landlord paid the crown nothing more than a yearly rent of two cents. These, you will readily agree, did not constitute a very encouraging possession, and under the circumstances the crown probably did wisely in disposing of the lot for a lump sum down of fifty-two cents—two shillings and a penny in the coin of the realm.

In London there are a lot of strange crown properties. The king himself has dined at the Carlton Hotel, at the corner of the Haymarket, where many Americans put up, but when he did so probably few people realized that he was then sitting upon his own possessions. As a matter of fact, the land upon which stand this hotel, Sir Herbert Tree's theater (His Majesty's), which adjoins it, and the Royal Opera two chimneys (with pots) on an old

sions. As a matter of facet in the desired to be a manual control of facet in the control of facet in



For instance, the crown has been in the habit of drawing an income of a paltry \$5 in respect of an old watch tower on the foreshore of Suffolk, but this tower was blown away in a storm a few months ago, and so this source of revenue has ceased. Also the crown has many land rights in Gloucestershire, but through things generally being in a bad way there, the crown last year had to forego its income in respect to various collieries and smaller properties, and suffered a loss in consequence of \$780.

The other English "duchy"—that of The Declaration of Independence

Cornwall-is the principal means of as an illustration of the influence little support of the Prince of Wales, With- things have in determining great out it, in fact, the heir to the throne, events. It appears that the Continenwhose expenses are many, probably tal Congress sat in Philadelphia in a would have a hard job to make both hall near a livery stable. The weather ends meet, and might even have to was warm, and from the stable emaconsider the idea of doing a little real nated swarms of flies that lighted on work. For, though his royal highness the legs of the members, and, biting in London, including rather a bad slum in fashion, gave great annoyance. district, he gets nothing whatever from the civil list, though the queen mother receives \$350,000 a year and the Duke of Connaught \$125,000. The revenues from the Duchy of Cornwall, however, effectually save the situation, for they amount to well over \$600,000 a year, of which sum about half is passed to the credit of the prince. About one-eighth is expended in the management of the estate and about a tenth goes to swell the reserve fund, the rest finding its way into the pockets of pensioners and of certain charities.

Just as the king is always Duke of Lancaster, his eldest son, the heir apparent, is invariably Duke of Cornwall, to define the exact legal status of this succession, there being no other instance in English law in which estate or title descends in any way but through the death of the holder. One may worry, however, for the eldest sons of the sovereigns of England have been Dukes of Cornwall and enjoyed all the privileges, material and formal, of the position for close on six hundred years.

The first Duke of Cornwall was Edis the owner of quite a bit of property through the thin silk stockings then

been Dukes of Cornwall and enjoyed all the privileges, material and formal, of the position for close on six hundred years.

The first Duke of Cornwall was Edward the Black Prince, upon whom the title was conferred in 1337. Before this time Cornwall had been an earldom, william the Conqueror having awarded it at the time of the conquest to his half-brother, Robert Moraine, because, as the ancient chroniclers have it, it was too valuable a possession to be in the hands of any person not closely allied with the royal house. It surely has been a decidedly convenient possession, having provided the heir apparent with a snug income and thus relieving the national exchequer, already heavy burdened with royalty, of his keep.

young mayor of New York, said at

telligence indeed to admire these many marvels adequately.

"We are all a little limited in our During the reign of the Georges, the revenues of the duchy fell to the lowest figure in their history, principally from "A tailor expressed a great desire to